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Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER VII.

Beloved Countrymen, vide page 9

IN my opinion, a dangerous example is set in the last Act relating to these colonies. The power of parliament to levy money upon us for raising a revenue, is therein avowed and exerted. Considering the act on this single principle, I must again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be *unconstitutional.*

No man who considers the conduct of the parliament since the repeal of the stamp-act, and the disposition of many people at home, can doubt, that the chief object of attention is, to use Mr. *Grenville's* expression, "providing that the *dependance* and OBEDIENCE of the colonies be asserted and maintained."

Under the influence of this notion, instantly on repealing the stamp-act, an Act passed declaring the power of parliament to bind these colonies in all cases whatever. This however, was only planting a barren tree, that cast a *shade* indeed over the colonies, but yielded no fruit. The parliament being earnest to enforce the authority on which the stamp-act was founded; having never renounced the right, as Mr. *Pitt* advised them to do; yet desirous of disguising that authority in such a manner, as not again to alarm the colonies; it required some little time to find a method by which both these points should be united. At last, the ingenuity of the *Grenvillean* party accomplished the matter as it was thought in "An Act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America; for allowing drawbacks, &c."; which is the title of the act laying duties on paper, &c.

The parliament having several times before imposed duties to be paid in *America*, IT WAS EXPECTED NO DOUBT, THAT THE REPETITION OF SUCH A MEASURE WOULD BE PASSED OVER AS AN USUAL THING. But to have done this without "asserting and maintaining" the power of parliament to take our money without our consent, would not have been sufficiently declarative of its supremacy, nor sufficiently depressive of *American* freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable Act we find it *expressly* "provided," that money shall be levied upon us for PURPOSES, that render it, *if possible*, more terrible than the stamp-act.

That act, dreadful as it was, declared the money thereby to be raised, should be applied "towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting and securing the *British* colonies and plantations in *America*:" And it is evident from the whole act, that by the word "*British*" were intended colonies and plantations *settled by British people*, and not generally, *those subject to the British crown*. That act therefore seemed to have something gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at *our own welfare*: But the act now objected to, positively imposes duties upon the *British* colonies, to "defray the expences of defending, protecting and securing *his Majesty's* DOMINIONS *in America*."

What a change of words! What an incomputable addition to the expences intended by the Stamp Act! "*His Majesty's* DOMINIONS" comprehend not only *the British Colonies*; but also *the conquered provinces of Canada and Florida, and the British Garrisons of Nova-Scotia*; for *these* do not deserve the name of *Colonies*.

What justice is there in making US pay for "defending, protecting and securing" *these places?* What benefit *can* we, or *have* we ever derived *from them*? None of them was conquered *for US*; nor will "be defended, protected or secured" *for US*.

In fact, however advantageous the subduing or keeping any of those countries may be to *Great-Britain*, the acquisition is greatly injurious to these colonies. Our chief property consists in *lands*. These would have been of a much greater value, if such prodigious additions had not been made to the British territories on this continent. The natural increase of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raised the value still higher and higher, every fifteen or twenty years. Besides, we should have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to resist any enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly scattered over an immense region, as those who want settlements will chuse to make new ones, rather than pay great prices for old ones.

These are the consequences to the colonies of the hearty assistance they gave to *Great-Britain* in the late war, *undertaken solely for her own benefit*. The objects of it were, the securing to herself the rich tracts of land on the back of these colonies, with the *Indian* trade, and *Nova-Scotia* with the fishery. *These and much more has that kingdom gained*; but the *inferior animals* that hunted with the *Lion*, have been amply rewarded for all the sweat and blood their loyalty cost them, by the honor of having shewn it.

If the productions of *Canada, Nova-Scotia* and *Florida*, deserve any consideration, the two first of them are only rivals of our northern colonies, and the other of the southern.

I will not go so far as to say, that *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia* are curbs on *New-England*; the *chain of forts* thro' the back woods, on the *middle provinces*; and *Florida* on the *rest*: But I think I may say, it would not be a dreadful thing to a colonist, to see them all in the possession of the *French* and *Spaniards*.

It has been said, that without the conquest of these countries, the colonies cou'd not have been "protected, defended and secured": If that is true, it may with as much propriety be said, that *Great-Britain* could not have been "defended, protected and secured" without that conquest: For the colonies are parts of her Empire, which it as much concerns *her* as *them* to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But these colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themselves, before these conquests were made; and could again do it, against any that might properly be call'd *their* enemies. If *France* and *Spain* indeed should attack them, *as members of the British empire*, perhaps they might be distressed; but that would be in a *British* quarrel.

The largest account I have seen of the number of people in *Canada*, does not make them exceed 90,000. It is computed that there are in our colonies 3,000,000. Our force therefore must increase with a disproportion to *their* increase of strength, that would render us very safe.

This being the state of the case, I cannot think it just, that these colonies, labouring under so many misfortunes, should be loaded with *taxes* to maintain countries hurtful to them. The support of *Canada* and *Florida* cost yearly, it is said, half a million sterling. From hence, we may make some guess of the load that is to be laid *upon US*; for WE are not only to "defend, protect and secure" *them*, but also to make "an adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government, in such provinces where it shall be found necessary."

Not one of the provinces of *Canada, Nova-Scotia, Georgia* or *Florida* has ever defrayed *these expences* WITHIN ITSELF: And if the duties imposed by the last statute are collected, *all of them together*, according to the best information I can get, will not pay *half as much as Pennsylvania alone*. So that the *British colonies* are to be drained of the rewards of their labour, to cherish the sand of *Georgia* and *Florida*, and the ice of *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia*, which never will return to us one farthing that we send to them.

Great-Britain,—I mean the Ministry of *Great-Britain*, has cantoned *Canada* and *Florida* out into *five* or *six* governments, and may form *as many more*. She now has *fourteen* or *fifteen* regiments on this continent; and may send over *as many more*. To make "an adequate provision" FOR ALL THESE EXPENCES, is, no doubt, to be the inheritance of the colonies.

Can any man believe that the duties upon paper, &c. are the last that will be laid for these purposes? It is vain to hope, that because it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures among them, that this consideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful men have made the measure popular, and whatever injustice or destruction will attend it in the opinion of Colonists, at home it will be thought just and salutary.

The people of *Great-Britain* will be told, and have been told, that they are sinking under an immense debt; that great part of the debt has been contracted in defending the colonies; that *these* are so ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment; nay even to the support of the army now kept up for their "defence, protection and security"; that they are rolling in wealth; and are of so bad and republican a spirit, that they are aiming at independence; that the only way to retain them in "obedience", is to keep a strict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in *taxes*; and that every burden laid upon *them* is taking off so much from *Great-Britain*. These assertions will be generally believed, and the people will be persuaded, that they cannot be too angry with their colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themselves.

For my part, I regard the late act as an experiment of our disposition. It is a Bird,—not a *Dove* indeed! sent over the waters, to discover whether the waves that lately agitated this part of the world with such violence, are subsided.

If this act is thought just, I believe we shall never object to another. In my opinion, the old maxim is a very good one——

‡ *Qui sentit commodum sentire debet et onus.*"

‡ They who feel the benefit, ought to feel the burden.

Continued Pa 21 A FARMER.

* *So credulous, as well as obstinate, are the people in believing* every thing, *which flatters their* prevailing passion. Hume's *Hist. of* England.

The following Piece was but lately received, otherwise it would have been inserted before.

Messieurs EDES & GILL, Nov. 16, 1767.

Please to insert the following in your Paper, and you'll oblige your humble Servant, G. J.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE culture of Bohea TEA in the colonies, is no romantic scheme, but easily practicable, and deserves the attention of every colonist, especially at this juncture, when a duty is to be extorted from us on every pound of this commodity, which from and after the 20th day of this present month may be imported into the Colonies from Great-Britain, which duty may be look'd upon as an encouragement to us to cultivate this plant; for it may be view'd as a bounty of three pence sterling per pound. And altho' the grower and manufacturer does not himself receive it, yet it is a saving of so much cash to the continent.—This scheme I know is liable to an objection which will naturally arise in the minds of the reader; which objection as it has already been made and answered by the author of a letter to the Society "instituted for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, agriculture and commerce "in the British dominions, Vol. I. page 242. of Museum "Rusticum & Commerciale," I shall give you from him, together with his answer. "It may perhaps be urged, "(says he) To what purpose all this detail about Tea, and "the advantages of cultivating it for European consumption in America, when we should find it so difficult a "matter to get from the cunning Chinese the seeds or any "of the plants? Happily this want is already supply'd: "the plants are actually growing in South-Carolina, and "have been of late much propagated. If it should be "asked how they came there, the fact is as follows.——"Some years ago a Dutchman who had lived many years "in China, left that country, and retired to S. Carolina, "bought there a plantation on the banks of a pleasant ri"ver, with an intention of passing in that delightful "country his remaining days, which as he was old, could "not be many.——This man, by some means or other, "learn'd of the Chinese the art of drying the several sorts "of tea. He had procured a quantity of seeds, which he "bro't with him to America, where he planted them in "his garden, intending to propagate them by degrees, so "as to be able to supply at least that continent with tea "for their consumption. But God disposes though man "may propose; for before the plants were come to ma"turity enough to yield leaves in any quantity fit for "drying, the old Dutchman died, and the whole project "dropt."

But we need not go even so far as S. Carolina for the plant. For it is actually now to be seen in Capt. Harrison's garden, south end of Boston, as we are inform'd by the Boston-Gazette of November 9. I am told that Capt. Harrison bro't this plant from S. Carolina, and perhaps it came from the aforementioned Dutchman's garden. But this may be ascertain'd. However, this is certain, that the leaf of Capt. Harrison's Tea agrees with the description given us of the India tea-leaf, by a celebrated author, (who says) "That the leaves are green, longish, "at the point and pretty narrow, an inch and an half "long, and jagged all round." And that this is a true description of the Bohea tea-leaf now in use, is fact; and may be known to be so by any person who will take pains to unfold a leaf after it has been drawn, and compare it with the above description.—I think I may safely venture to add further, That this identical plant is now growing uncultivated in several parts of this and the neighbouring governments. It delights in a dry sandy or gravelly soil on the south side of hills.—Whether this plant be a native of this country, or whether the birds have bro't the seeds from the aforelaid Dutchman's garden, and scattered them amongst us, I shall not pretend to determine.——The gentleman that favour'd us with the account of Captain Harrison's tea-plant, says, "We want nothing but the "method of cure, to render it useful through the conti"nent". Perhaps we have the secret already: But thus much I have been informed, viz. That the tea grows in plenty in Providence woods, and has been cured and sold for India tea some years, at half a dollar a pound in Providence town. It is cured in this manner. The leaves are carefully picked when fullest of verdure, put into large earthen pots, sprinkled over lightly with water, closely covered and tightly luted, and then put into an oven about half hot enough to bake bread, and kept there till the steam has wilted the leaves, and made them tender. After this, the pots are taken out of the oven, the leaves taken from the pots, and put into large earthen flat pans, and again put into the oven, first giving the oven the same degree of heat as before, and kept there till they are perfectly dry, and shrivel'd up as we see the India tea leaf appears. This method is not altogether dissimilar to that used in the East-Indies; which, according to father le Compt, is as follows, viz. "The best time (says "he) to gather leaves of tea, is while they are yet small, "young & juicy; when they are gathered, they are passed "over the steam of boiling water to moisten them, then "they are laid on copper plates heated, and then the "leaves drying, they curl up in the manner in which they "are bro't to us." But Doctor Lewis under article *Thea*, in his Materia Medica, gives somewhat different account. He says,— "The leaves carefully picked are lightly dry'd "on warm iron plates, whereby they are said to lose in "great measure some noxious qualities which they are "said to have when fresh, and to preserve their admired "flavour, which by slow exsiccation would be lost."

I think nothing need be said to encourage cultivating this plant, the reason must crowd into every man's mind, and rise so strong and cogent, that one would think they could not be resisted.—One thing however I must observe, and that is, That if we absolutely refuse to purchase any imported European commodity, *subject to duties*, viz. at

vide the Act page 735. & the Resolves page 710 Vol. 1. & vid. the Stamp Act. pa. 53. Vol. 1. vid. page 792 Vol. 1.

See Number of Inhabitants pa. 203. 4 04 Vol. 1 pa. 227 639 978 & pa. 161 704 Vol. 3 & pa. 15, 3098 617-1261 Vol. 4

once not only keep ourselves from poverty and ——— but perhaps save the nation more money than they would make by collecting all the proposed duties, (after the shoal of hungry arrow officers and their train of undertrappers were paid.) It is notorious—that the balance is against England, in their trade to the East-Indies, which is annually paid in bullion. It is also against them in their trade to Holland and France, from whence they import vast quantities of paper. By manufacturing our own paper, and raising our own tea, we may, and 'tis likely we shall bring the balance from those several nations in favor of England, and by this means save both Mother country and the Colonies from ruin.

But however, if you will——*SAVE YOUR MONEY,*—— ——*YOU WILL SAVE YOUR COUNTRY.*——

Since the above came to Hand, we have received Information that there is large Quantities of Tea growing at Pepperrellborough Eastward, equal in Quality to what is imported from the East-Indies—the Seed appears exactly the same, and every Fibre of the Leaf agrees; a small Quantity dry'd in a Tea Kettle, and sent to this Town, has been try'd by good Judges, who tell us, that it drawes as well, and is of just as good a Flavor as the best——large Quantities have been discovered in our South and West Settlements, and as it is a Native of the Country it is doubtless to be found through the Continent——It is thought that when the exact Method of curing and drying it is hit upon, we shall not only have a Supply for ourselves, but may make a valuable Branch of Export.

Verses from OVID DE TRISTIBUS *to the* Portaller.

'TIS hard poor Sammy can't discover
His Muse contemns her pigmy Lover.
Let the Ape court her how he will,
She knows and spurns * the Ninny still.
Tho' he should sacrifice his Soul;
Nay more, his Bottle, and dear Bowl,†
She does not inspire a grov'ling Mouse,
Nor lend her Aid to Waterhouse.
Then *poor Dog*, hearken to a Friend,
Nor more to *Rhyme* or *Sense* pretend;
Passive obey great Nature's Rule,
Nor strive with *Knave* to varnish *Fool*.

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* It is allowed that by throwing away a comfortable fortune, and nobly disdaining all thought of procuring a subsistence, he has obtained ONE of the qualifications of a Gazetteer. He likewise bids fair to rival Homer and Milton in Blindness.—But he should not make a Merit of having sacrificed his Eyes and Estate to the Muses, since we are credibly informed, that in his *Closet* he is a much more zealous Worshipper of the smiling god Bacchus, than of the coy Helicouian Deities.

† Of Toddy, "Toddletum, Toddy"! Toddy! O Toddy! See the Boston-Gazette for November 30, 1767.

From the Massachusetts-Gazette *of Thursday last.*

Mr. Edes,

I Have heard a correct Account of a Difference between Messrs. Mein and Mein, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter: If Mr. Mein has been guilty of an insolent Attempt to break in upon the Liberty of the Press, it is just he should be exposed, and treated with due Contempt: If he is innocent, it is cruel to Propagate such a malicious Representation of his Impudence and Affectation: If therefore by Publishing this you can influence the Parties concerned to give a true State of the Matter, you will oblige a great Number of your Readers who are anxious to know the whole of the Affair, besides your humble Servant, *Just. Paris.*

The foregoing has come under an Obligation to communicate to the Public the Affair between Mr. Mein and myself. I am very sorry any Difference has happened; but I have the Satisfaction to think myself altogether blameless in what was published, and in my Treatment of Mr. Mein when he applied to me to know the Author. The following is submitted to the impartial Public, as a true State of the Fact.

IN consequence of a piece signed *Americus*, published in the last Monday's Gazette, Mr. Mein came to our office between 4 & 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and there being a number of persons present, he desired to be spoke with in private, accordingly I withdrew with him to another room—when he said, I suppose you know what I am come about. I told him I did not. Well then, said he, I am come to demand the author of the piece you printed against me; and if you will not tell who he is, I shall look upon you as the author, and the affair shall be decided in three minutes.—In reply to which I said, Mr. Mein, above all persons in the world, I should not have thought a Printer would have ask'd such an impertinent, improper question; and told him that we never divulg'd authors; but if he would call on the morrow between 9 & 10 o'clock, being then very busy, I would let him know whether I would tell the author or not,—and added,—if we have transgress'd the law, it is open, and there he might seek satisfaction. He said he should not concern himself with the law, nor enter into any dispute; but if I did not tell the author, he should look upon us as the authors, and repeated it, the affair should be settled in three minutes. I then ask'd him, if what he said with regard to settling the affair in three minutes, was meant as a challenge or threat? which he declin'd answering, but said he would call at the time appointed, and then departed.

Accordingly the next morning I was at the office precisely at 9 o'clock, where I found Mr. Mein, who immediately after my entrance, and saying your servant, ask'd whether I would tell him the author of the above piece or no. I told him I would not. He then said he should look upon me and Mr. Gill as the authors. I told him he might and welcome. I then ask'd him what he meant by saying the last night he would settle the affair in three minutes, whether as a challenge or threat? He answered, if I would take my hat, and take a walk with him to the southward, he would let me know.——I told him I was not to be at every fellow's beck, and did not regard him. He then said, I shall look upon you as the author. I reply'd, you may.—Your servant, and your servant.

B. EDES.

WANTED in a Family, a Wet Nurse that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

NEW-YORK, January 7.

Last Thursday Afternoon arrived here the Kitt of Halifax Packet, Capt. Jefferies, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth, by whom we have the publick Prints from Falmouth, by whom we have the publick Prints from Falmouth, by whom we have the publick Prints to the 27th of November last.—In above a Month's Papers from England, there are doubtless many Articles that would entice the Publick; but we don't find many of such Importance; those that we have shou't mostly do, and have not Time to collect, is as follows, viz.

PARIS, October 4.

MR. Franklin, celebrated for the experiments and discoveries in Electricity, which he made in America, and carried to the utmost degree of perfection, was lately in this city, when the learned and ingenious flocked to see and converse with him.

LONDON.

Sept. 12. John Hermand, Baron de Dieskaw, Lieutenant General of the King's Armies, &c. &c. &c. died at Surene the 8th of this month, in consequence of the wounds which he received in 1755 in Canada, where he commanded in chief the French King's troops.

Oct. 12. Friday Sir William Burnaby kissed his Majesty's hand, on being created a Baronet of Great-Britain.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Politicians there affect to foresee the gathering of a cloud in the North, threatning to disturb, ere long, the tranquility occasioned by the late peace.

Oct. 13. The account in our paper of Saturday of a suspension of arms between the Genoese and the Corsicans, is confirmed by the following,

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 7.

"Advices from Bastia import, that on the 26th of last month General Paoli sent orders to all the inhabitants of the province of Bengale to arm and assemble near Calvi, where he had the 17th and 18th a sharp skirmish with the Genoese. The 19th a suspension of arms was concluded on at Ajaccio, from whence a third part of the garrison had deserted. The garrison of Calvi attempted on the 21st to seize a Corsican battery, but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and on the 24th a suspension of arms was also agreed on there."

Oct. 14. It is said, that Chickens sold last week, at two towns in the neighbouring counties, at Five Guineas a couple, and are likely to be still dearer at those places, there being at this time a great call for them.

Oct. 15. A letter from Genoa mentions, that the republic have found from experience, that the malecontents of Corsica pay no longer any regard to treaty than an opportunity offers to strike some blow; on which account the late suspension of arms was daily expected to be broke.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham is greatly recovered from his late indisposition, and now enjoys a better state of health than he has for a long time past.

The earl of Bute lies dangerously ill, attended by Sir William Duncan.

They write from Barcelona, that upwards of 120 Jew families, with their effects, many of them very rich, had lately embarked on board some French and Spanish feluccas for the isle of Corsica.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, dated Oct. 6.

"The day before yesterday the marriage of his Serene Highness William V. Prince of Orange and Nassau, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, with her Royal Highness the Princess Fredericca-Sophia, Wilhelmina, of Prussia, was solemnized at the Palace of this City.

Some letters from Madrid say, that the Spaniards highly regret having ceded their part of Hispaniola to the French; and a treaty was said to be actually on the carpet with the Court of Versailles, for giving up to his Catholick Majesty his former possessions in that island.

Oct. 16. This day arrived a Mail from France, and brings advice, that the Court of Paris went into mourning last Sunday, for 11 days, for the late Duke of York.

The King of Prussia has appointed General Ramin, Governor of the city of Berlin.

Some advices received at Leghorn, from Constantinople, mention, that the Malcontents of Georgia had lately broke out in a fresh rebellion against the Grand Signior.

This morning M. Mello de Castro, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Portugal, had a long conference with one of the Secretaries of State, on the subject of some dispatches received from Lisbon: And are informed, that no advice has been received, at any of the public offices, of his most Faithful Majesty's having acceded to the family compact.

Oct. 19. A report now prevails at the Court End of the town, that the Right Hon. Mr. Conway will resign his post of Secretary of State, in favour of his brother, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, who is to be succeeded as Lord Chamberlain by his Grace the Duke of Ancaster.

We are informed that the reply made by his Royal Highness the Duke of York to the French King, on his being asked what he thought of the troops then reviewed, which has been misrepresented in the Papers, was as follows: "I assure your Majesty, that, I think, they make as good an appearance as any of the British troops that were employed in the last war; and, for the sake of [your Majesty, and of] my brother, I hope I shall never see them any where else."

Oct. 23. A few days since a common soldier, at present in garrison at Gibraltar, was sent for over, to take possession of an estate of 8000l. in the funds and ready specie, and 300l. per annum. This was left him by a very distant relation in Hertfordshire.

We hear General Lyman, who is said to be going to the Ohio, is so much respected by the Provincials who served under his command during the last war, that 5000 of them are waiting ready to attend him to that country.

Oct. 29. Letters from Bath mention, that the Earl of Chatham is quite recovered of his long and painful illness.

Oct. 31. It is now not only certain that the Earl of Chatham is happily most astonishingly recovered from his late dangerous fit of illness, but is as sure, that so far from declining all future public business (as has been industriously given out) he fortunately proposes to assume with spirit his ministerial functions, and to dedicate all his intervals of health to the great end of his life,—the service of his country.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, Nov. 2, 1767. This day about noon the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince. Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, several Lords of his Majesty's most Privy Council, and the Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber were present.

This great event was soon after made known by the firing of the Tower guns. Her Majesty is, God be praised, as well as can be expected, and the young Prince is in perfect health.

Nov. 4. Walter Delany, Esq; is appointed Commissary General of Virginia, in the room of James Gol[illegible], Esq; deceased.

At a late meeting of the Merchants in Glasgow, it was resolved to join in the application now making to the Irish Parliament, for erecting a Light-House on the North or South rock of Portaferry.

Last night the body of his Royal Highness Edward Duke of York and Albany, was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, at Westminster, the body having been conveyed to the Prince's Chamber the night before.

Nov. 7. The ensuing session of parliament, it is conjectured, will be too short to let the Douglass cause come on this winter.

Nov. 10. At the conclusion of the burial service at the interment of the remains of the Duke of York, Garter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal Highness's title as follows:—"Thus it hath pleased almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his divine mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and most illustrious prince, Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, second son of the late most illustrious Prince Frederick, Prince of Wales, deceased, and next brother to his most excellent Majesty George the third, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health and honour, and all worldly happiness."

Nov. 13. A true state of the number and quality of the Manufactures at present carrying on in all the British Colonies, we are informed, is now preparing to be laid before an august Assembly.

It is said a great Personage will in a few days set out for Bath, by the advice of her Physicians.

They write from Quebec, that a species of Indians had lately been discovered many hundred leagues to the westward of the lakes, who were reported by travellers not to exceed four feet high.

Extract of a Letter from John Wilkes, Esq; to ———

Nov. 13. "As some of my friends have expressed their doubts, whether I can be elected a Member of Parliament, I hope the following authentic quotation will clearly prove the affirmative."

"Thomas Fitzherbert was elected a burgess for Stafford on the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, and the Commons, after great debate, expressly voted that a person OUT LAWED MIGHT BE ELECTED, ——D'Ewes's Journal of the House of Commons, P. 518.

Nov. 17. The following is privately handed about at the West end of the Town, as an authentic extract of a letter from a noble Earl at Bath, to an eminent Lord in London: "You ask, if returning health will induce me to think of resuming public business? Is it possible that you should make such a question? What has been the whole tenor of my life? Have not my actions ever testified, that inactivity is heterogeneous to my nature; and that with me the publick service has always superseded private ease? What! but an incessant attendance (in the intervals of health) of the parliamentary concerns of the nation and an unremitting attention to the general welfare? And were providence to bless me with renewed health and strength, do you imagine me, can you imagine me capable of forsaking my country, because too many of my ungrateful countrymen have rashly taken it into their heads, that I have forsaken it already? Think, my friend, more highly of my PATRIOTISM.—Do not smile at the word; for, prostituted as it is, and has been, our language furnishes me with no other, whose real meaning can so emphatically speak the ruling passion of my soul."

Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Duke of Cumberland Packet-boat Capt. Bunster.

A letter from Dantzick of the 20th ult. says, "The Russian troops surround Warsaw, and suffer no person to leave that place but those whom prince Repnin permits; so that the polish nation, represented by its Deputies at the Dyet, is in prison in its own capital."

They write from Quebeck, that seven Spanish Jesuits from South America had lately arrived there, said to be very rich in money and jewels, where they proposed to shelter themselves from the further persecutions of fortune, by taking the oaths to his Britannick Majesty.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 14. His Excellency Lord Viscount Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, who embarked yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, arrived safe in this port this morning.

NEW-YORK, January 18.

On Monday 21st December, the Society for promoting Arts, &c. held a Meeting, when a Premium of £.10 was adjudged to Thomas Young, of Oyster-Bay, for the largest Nursery of Apple-Trees, being 27,123.

Letters by the Packet acquaints us, That there are three new Governments to be established on this Continent, viz. Detroit, Ohio, and the Illinois; that the Ministry stood firm, but that our friend Mr. Grenville, was very diligent in procuring all the Interest possible against the Colonies; and that the Dutch were about ceding some Port of their dominions in the Indies to the King of Prussia.

At a Meeting of the Society of Arts on the 21st of last Month, in this City, we hear, that Proof was made of two Gentlemen in Suffolk County, having set a great Quantity of Vines since the Year 1762;—one of them to the Number of 3200, and the other 1511.

The October Packet, Capt. Oak, sail'd from Falmouth, in her proper Season; but was obliged to put back again twice, and sail'd the last time only five Days before Capt. Jeffries.

Wednesday last being the birth-day of the Marquis of Granby, the same was observed here in a particular Manner by the Gentlemen of the Army; in the Evening Fireworks were play'd off at Major James's, and the whole concluded with a grand Entertainment.

Arrived at Portsmouth: Boscowen, Jacobson, from Boston.

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4 J. Waterhouse *vide Page 9th & 10th the Duty Act page 735. Vol 1

To the PUBLICK FATHERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE heard of your Design to regulate the Practice of Physick; and I, as well as many others, rejoice in Expectation of having Life taken some little Care of.—But there is another Abuse which is intolerable, which if I am not misinformed, takes Place in the Country, and very probably in Town, which is this—The Physicians unless forced to it, never bring in their Bills under three, four, five or six Years, when the Quantum of their Services is quite forgot. At length, in comes the Account, large enough to swallow a little Estate; and the poor Patient dares not speak a word against it, unless he is a forg-handed Man, lest the Doctor should demand immediate Payment, which would perhaps break up the Family.—I am likewise informed that it is a common Thing with *some Doctors* to add as much to the Account, without letting the Patient know, as the Doctor thinks he could have made of the Money if he had received it when first due, which has sometimes amounted to 25 *per Cent.* per Annum.—Now in Order to remedy this, I would propose that a Law should be made to oblige every Doctor to send his Account in annually; that is, that no Doctor's Book-Debt of more than one Year's standing, should be valid; and let them, if they cannot get their Money, take Notes of Hand, either with or without Interest.——I think no honest Man can object to this, as the Physician who means well, will by this Means be benefited, and none suffer, but those who make a Prey of their Fellow-Creatures.—If the above Remarks are just, I am convinced they will be properly received; if not, I can only comfort myself with knowing I have made one Effort to promote Justice.

I am, Gentlemen, with the most sincere Respect,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
A Well-wisher to the Public.

P. S. It is hoped the above, or something more to the Purpose, will appear in every Paper in this Town.—The Grievance above-mentioned is a crying one.

BOSTON, January 25, 1768.

We hear that at a General Council held here on the 30th of December past, and 13th of January Instant, his Excellency the Governor with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Council, was pleased to nominate and appoint *Jonathan Sayward*, Esq; to be a Justice of the Quorum for the County of York; *Jonathan Dowse*, Esq; *William Story*, Esq; and *Samuel Moody*, Esq; Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex; *Beza Lincoln*, Esq; a Justice of the County of Suffolk; and *Daniel Oliver*, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for the County of Worcester.

His Majesty's Council have made choice of the Rev'd Mr. *Shute* of *Hingham*, to preach the Sermon at the Anniversary Election of Counsellors, on the last Wednesday of May next.

We hear that at the late Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town, the Scheme proposed by the Committee for employing the poor Women and Children of this Town was unanimously agreed to; and that the Thanks of the Town were voted the Committee for their Services.

We can inform the Public, That Millstones and Grindstones equal if not superior to British, are now to be had among ourselves, in such Quantities as will discourage any Import of the latter; and that our Lappadaries may be soon supplied with Beryls, Topaz, Amethysts, Garnets, Chrisolals, &c. &c. found in New-England; Samples of the several Sorts in the Rough having been shown upon Change, and several Rings embellished with the same Sorts cut here, have been sold to Gentlemen of Taste, who esteem them not inferior to what is imported from England—Experiments have also been made in Pieces of Marble taken from our Eastern Quarries, by a Gentleman of Ingenuity in this Town, which is found to have all the good Qualities of the Marble brought us from the Mediterranean.

*The Manufacturer of the Paper upon which our News was printed for eighteen Months past, has acquainted us, that the Inhabitants of the several Towns are now so intent upon saving the Rags for his Mills, that he now receives many Tons than he did Hundreds before the Bounty was given by the B——h P——t.**

The present Spirit of the People of the Colonies to invent and promote Manufactures, is such, and the late Discoveries so many and important, as may lead us to hope that Providence intends great Things in some future Time for this at present distressed and burthened Continent.

The Eclipse of the Sun on the 19th Instant, began at 1h. 41m. 38s. as observed by a refracting Telescope of 8 Feet, and a Reflector of about 2 Feet, with a well regulated Clock; but by Reason of the intervening Clouds, the End could not be observed. The Sun appearing thro' the Clouds, at 40 Minutes after Three o'Clock, the Eclipse was then ended. The Digits eclipsed, about 10 & ½.

On Thursday Evening last about 8 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a Store at the Head of Dock-Square, improved by Mr. Thomas Walley, occasioned by the Sparks from a Chimney that was on Fire, falling down the Funnel of another Chimney, that led into the Cellar, where it set Fire to some Rubbish, and communicated itself to the Floor of the Shop before it was discovered: But by the usual Activity of the Inhabitants, it was happily extinguished before it did much Damage.——As it was reported at the Time of the Fire, and has been since, that there were several Casks of Powder removed from said Store while it was on Fire, Mr. Walley desires us to assure the Public, that there was not at that Time, nor has there been since be improved said Store, one Ounce of Powder in it.——It is suppos'd the Mistake arose by a Number of Casks of Raisins that were removed.

We are told, that a Letter lately forwarded to Mr. D——e makes mention of the Act for suspending the Legislative Power of the Assembly of New-York: and also the Proposal of applying for an Episcopate in America. (a)

We hear the Towns of Chelmsford, Wesford, Groton, Harvard, Ashley, Easton, Wareham and Medway, have unanimously come into the late Regulations respecting Oeconomy, &c.

Friday last Faneuil-Hall Lottery Letter F, finished Drawing. A List of the Prizes will be in our next.—In the mean Time Adventurers may know their Luck, by calling at the Printing-Office.

Yesterday Captain Somes arrived here in 11 Days from Halifax.

One of the first Things done by the House of Representatives in the present Session of the General Court, as appears by their printed Journals, was the Appointment of a Committee to consider the State of the Province. The Charter of the Province, and divers ancient Acts of Parliament establishing the Rights of Subjects, were read in the House; as well as the late Acts of Parliament establishing a Revenue in America, and the Commission of the Gentlemen appointed Commissioners of the Customs residing here. The aforementioned Committee reported to the House an Letter to their Agent Mr. DeBerdt, which, after long Deliberation and Debate, was accepted by a large Majority. Afterward the same Committee reported a humble Petition to his Majesty, which was in like Manner accepted; as were also Letters to divers of the British Nobility, upon the important Subject of a Taxation of the Colonies without any Possibility of their having a Representation in the British Parliament. We are told by some Gentlemen who have attended in the Gallery, that this Matter is treated in the House with the greatest Seriousness. It is hoped that the Colonies will be united in their humble Supplications to his Majesty for Relief: and there is the greater Encouragement to hope for Success, since by the Publication in the last Weeks Papers, it appears that the Sentiments of the greatest Lawyer in the Nation are in their Favour. ¶

Next Tuesday is assigned by the Hon. House of Representatives to consider of what Applications may be proper to make to the other Colonies to join in similar Addresses for Relief from our present Burdens and Grievances.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Family, Fortune and great Abilities, in a remote Southern Colony, to his Friend in this Town, dated December 3, 1767.

Dear Sir,

"THE Liberties of our common Country appear to me to be at this Moment exposed to the most imminent Danger. But wherever the Cause of American Freedom is to be vindicated, I look towards the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay. She must, as she has hitherto done, first kindle the sacred Flame that on such Occasions must warm and illuminate this Continent. Words are wanting to express my Sense of the Vigilance, Perseverance, Spirit, Prudence, Resolution and Firmness, with which your Province has distinguished herself in our unhappy Times. May GOD ever grant her noble Labours a successful Issue. Our Cause is a Cause of the highest Dignity. It is nothing less than to maintain the Liberty with which Heaven itself hath made us free. I hope it will not be disgraced in any Colony by a single rash Step. We have constitutional Methods of seeking Redress, and they are the best Methods."

BRUSHES of all

Sorts, manufactured in BOSTON, equal in Goodness to any imported from Europe, to be sold by Wholesale, as low as they can be bought in London, at

JOHN SMITH's Shop,

In Newbury-Street, BOSTON.

¶ Cash given for Hogs Bristles, Shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax. N. B. Brushes mended in the neatest Manner.

SAMUEL SELLON, *Farrier.*

ACQUAINTS his Customers and others, that he has removed what sick Horses he had to a Stable at a Distance from his Shop; Those who favour him with their Custom in Shoeing and Keeping Horses may be assured his Shop and Stable contiguous to it are and shall be kept free from Infection. *Jan.* 22*d*, 1768.

IMPORTED, and to be Sold by

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the DRAW-BRIDGE, BOSTON.

Blue, red and striped Duffills,

German Serges; a Variety of Broad Cloths and Ratteens, with Shalloons, 6 to 10 qr. Blankets, Bayes, a fine Assortment of Hose, strip'd Linceys, Coverlids, Mens Felt Hats, Looking-Glasses, Durants, Callamancoes, a Variety of new fashion Stuffs, Silk, Linnen and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, Thread, and Silks, double Cambletts, Ticklenburg, Ravens Duck, best Flannel, Callimancoes, colour'd Jeans, Sagathies, Paper for Rooms, a Variety of Japan'd, painted and Cutlery Ware, Irish Linnens, Buckrams, Womens English Shoes, Ribbons, flower'd Lutestrings, and a fine Assortment of Glass & China Ware. ALSO, Bohea and Hyson TEA, Salt Petre, Spices, French Indigo, 18 Inch Pipes, Rappee and other Snuff, Mustard, a few Tierces Tobacco, Sheeps Wool, a few Packs Beaver, &c. &c.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

William Gale

HAS Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A General Assortment of India and English Goods, with a great Variety of Irish Linnens, which he will sell at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, (a little to the Northward of Dr. *Sylvester Gardiner's*, and lately improved by Mr. *William Murray*) as Cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in *Boston*.

ALSO,

Kippen's Snuff, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, Butt Soles, best *Lynn* Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Joseph Uran, late of Boston, Ship Joiner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas Uran, Administrator on said Estate. And all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy payment to said Administrator.

To be LET the 25d Day of next *March*,

THE Wood Wharffs, Stable and Counting-House, now improved by Messrs *Campbell* and *Cochran*, as also a Tenement in Fore-Street; inquire of Edes & Gill.

WANTED, a SLOOP or SCHOONER, from 25 to 35 Tons. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, Cambiets, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Tammies, Garlix, Irish Hollands, Checks, Men and Womens Hose, Manchester Velvets, Linceys, Ruggs, Blankets, Tabling, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Some House Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

TO be SOLD, (for no Fault) a likely Negro Man, about 30 Years old. Inquire of the Printers.

STolen from the Subscriber, from off a Horse near the Hay-Market, at the South End of Boston, last Friday Evening, a Pair of Russit Saddle-Bags, containing one new Bag made of Raven's Duck, mark'd G.P. with Ink, and also wrote George Peirce of Groton, one Mail Pillion Strap, &c. Whoever will apprehend said Thief or Thiefs, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice, they shall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by George Peirce of Groton, or Ebenezer Dorr of Boston. Jan. 25, 1768.

TO-MORROW—(Tuesday)——
Will be Sold by Public Vendue, AT ALL EVENTS,
By JOHN GERRISH,
At his Vendue-Office, &c.

A Great Variety of Articles—among which are,—
I. A Variety of Chints; Callicoes; fine Threads; Silks; &c.

II.
Tammies and Stuffs of all Sorts——
Shalloons, and Callamancoes, of all Sorts——
Fine Irish Linnens, of all Sorts—Caps—&c.
Yard-wide, and 7, 8 fine Checks——Hatts, &c.——

III.
Broad Cloths;—Kerseys and Ratteens, of all Sorts—
Mens Jackets—Breeches—Stockings—Shoes, &c.
Ruggs—Blankets—Coverlids—Baize——

IV.
Ornabrigs—Course Linnens——&c.
Double Cambletts—single Cambletts—Cambleteens—
INDIGO——And many more Articles—All which *must be Sold*, at ALL EVENTS, TO-MORROW.
The Sale is to begin at 5 o'Clock Afternoon——
Public Vendue-Office——NORTH END——
JOHN GERRISH.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *Moses Desbon*,
At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

BRoad Cloths, Ratteens, Beaver Coatings, Baizes, green Rugs, Coverlids, spotted Rugs, Blankets, Linceys, Plaids, Mens Great Coats, Shallons, Camblets, a silk quilted Pettycoat, striped Hollands, Linnens, Lawn Handkerchiefs, Mahogany Leather Bottom Chairs, Black-walnut Straw Bottom ditto, Kitchen ditto, Mahogany Tables, Kitchen Furniture, several Pieces of beautiful Paintings, the Castures under Glass, Bishop Tillotson, Henery, Mantoo, and Flavell's Work in Folio, English Castor Hatts, a Pair of Fire Buckets and Bags, and a variety of other Articles.

N. B. The above Articles will be Sold at private Sale, as well as at Public.

Constant Attendance is given at said Room.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the
NEW AUCTION ROOM,
By ELIAS DUPEE,
Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

A Variety of Articles.

☞ The Remainder of the Goods of the late Mr. Samuel Deming, Merchant, deceas'd, will be sold this Day. The Sale to begin at Ten o' Clock, A.M. E. DUPEE, Auctioneer.

N. B. Those Persons who have any Goods that were taken out of the New-Auction-Room last Thursday Evening in the Time of the Fire, are desired to inform said Dupee where they carried them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Pattin from Monti Christo, and Ponter from Georgia.

CLEARED OUT.

Morton, Brown and Colyer for the West-Indies; Welshman for Glasgow; Barnard for Madeira; Fellows for Surrinam; Robinson, Andrews & Hulme for Antigua; and Turell for Maryland.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Chapman for South-Carolina; Bradford and Gulliver for North-Carolina; Adams & Burton for West-Indies.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Five Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 7 *m. after* 4		*Friday*, 24 *m. after* 7	
Tuesday, 56 *m. after* 4		*Saturday*, 20 *m. aft.* 8	
Wednesday, 46 *m. aft.* 6		*Lord's-day*, 16 *m. aft.* 9	
Thursday, 37 *m. aft.* 6		*First* D 25th D. 8 *M.*	

(b) vid. the Commission page 253 (c) vid. page 51 (d) vide in the Index

* British Parliament ¶ vide Camden's Speech Page 10th — D'Bert. Vid. page 748 Vol. 1.
† vid. the Letter page 59 V vid the act page 748, Vol. 1. (a) vid. page 3 — vid. Charter pa. 1077
§ Vid. the act page 748 Vol. 1.

Messeurs Edes & Gill,

Please to lay before the Publick the following Calculation, which will serve to shew the great Advantage of raising Sheep; a Thing very necessary in Order to our Cloathing ourselves with our own Manufactures.

LET *A. purchase* 10 *Sheep, they will cost* £.3 *which is about the Price of a Cow; and it will take but about as much to keep them well; considering that they will do well in the Roads and on the Common one Quarter of the Year, and that they will do without Hay all that Part of the Winter in which the Ground is bare, and even when it is covered, where they can come at Plenty of the Twigs and Moss of Trees. These Sheep, at a moderate Computation, will bear* 30 *lb. of Wool, and increase to* 15, *the first Year. In the* 2d, *they will increase to* 22 *or* 23, *and bear* 45 *lb. of Wool. The* 3d *Year thy will increase to* 34, *and bear* 64 *lb. of Wool. So that the Increase and the Wool in three Years, reckoning Sheep at* £.3. *a Head, and Wool at* 10*s. a Pound, will amount to* £.171 10*s.* 0. *Let B. purchase a Cow, at the same Time, at* £.30, *reckoning the Butter and Cheese she will produce at* £.20 *per Annum; which, allowing for their frequently going Farrow, is reckoning high enough. The Milk is therefore* £.60 *in three Years; so that the Increase ought to be worth* £.51, *to make Cows as profitable as Sheep. But, instead of this, the utmost Increase will be a two Year old Bullock worth* £.20, *a Yearling worth* £.10, *and a Calf worth* £.5; *in all* £.35. *Hence it appears that Cows are not so profitable as Sheep.*

I am perswaded I have calculated the Increase of Sheep moderately enough, as I have made no reckoning of their having Twins, which is an usual Thing; and as I have supposed that half the Flock must be Males, which is a needless Supposition, and hinders the Increase. Let a Farmer kill none but Males out of his Flock, and I am perswaded the Increase will be much greater than I have here computed.

I chose to compare the Profit of Sheep with that of Cows; as Cows are justly esteemed to be very profitable. And if keeping of Sheep is more profitable than the keeping of Cows, it is doubtless more profitable than keeping any other Kind of Cattle.

The Trouble of a Dairy is more than that of keeping Sheep; which should give the Preference to the later. Sheep require but little Tendance; excepting in Places bordering on the Wilderness, where they must be folded every Night, to keep them out of the Way of the Wolves; but even in such Places they make not half the Work that Cows do.

Whoever possess Islands have a great Advantage for raising Sheep. There is generally less Snow on Islands, than on the Main; and the Grass that Sheep can come at, together with the Rockweed on the Shore, will winter them pretty well. Besides, they will grow larger, make better Mutton, and bear finer Wool than those on the Continent.

Another Advantage of raising Sheep, is, that they will do well in such Pasture as is too poor to keep any other Cattle.

Another, that they will kill Bushes and subdue Pastures, and so contribute to the clearing of Land and preparing it for other Uses.

But the greatest Advantage of keeping Sheep, is, that we are hereby furnished with Materials for our Woollen Cloathing. I suppose that one half of the Woollen that is used in this Province is manufactured here of our own Wool: If therefore, they who keep Sheep would but double their Flocks, which may be easily done in two Years, we might be enabled to make all our Woollen Cloathing; and so prevent the Importation of any more from Europe, and save our Money, which is much wanted among ourselves. The Circumstances of this Country at present are such as would, in my Opinion, justify the Legislature in doing something to encourage the raising of Sheep; either by restraining People from killing their Lambs, till their Bodies and Wool are full grown; giving a Bounty on raising Sheep; laying a Duty on Sheep and Wool exported; or giving a Bounty on Homespun Woollen Cloth; as they in their Wisdom may think proper.

Choice *Philadelphia* Barr Iron,

To be Sold by

FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in KING STREET,

Where also may be had

On the lowest Terms for Cash or short Credit,

MANCHESTER Cotton and Linnen Checks, of all widths, Irish Linnens, superfine and coarse Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

(For the Benefit of the Insurers,)

On THURSDAY the 11th of *February* next.

At One o'Clock.

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

The Sloop *Betsey, John McFarland,*

Master, lately cast ashore at Brambrook-Island, but now lays at Cape Harbour, together with all her Stores, &c. Inventory of which may be seen by applying to *John Hancock*, Esq; or to J. Russell, Auctioneer.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in the last SHIPS;

A general Assortment of English

and Scotch Goods, with a great Variety of 3-4 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, which he sells at exceeding low Rates by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

—— Where also may be had, ——

Best G. B. Wool Cards, India China Cups

and Saucers, China Bowls Plates and Dishes, Pistol Powder, Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Needles, Looking-Glasses, Metal Buttons, &c.

On *Tuesday* the 2d of *February* next.

At Eleven o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

THE LIBRARY of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Esq; deceased, consisting of Law, Divinity, History, &c.

TO be Let, the Front End of a convenient Brick Tenement, two Rooms on a Floor, situate in Long-Lane, inquire of *Samuel Bass*, living in back End of said House.

ALL Persons who are indebted by Bond or Note, or have Accompts open with Mrs. *Sarah Weld*, late of *Roxbury*, Widow, deceas'd, are desired to settle the same immediately with, and pay their Balances to *William Paine* of *Boston*, Administrator to said Estate.

TO be Sold a healthy Negro Man 25 Years old, on Credit giving Security, he would do very well on a Farm in the Country: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Chelsea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good house and barn. Also a choice wood-lot in Roxbury, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Also 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorchester. Also a Brick dwelling-house, situate in King-street, close to the *Exchange*, in good repair,—all in the county of Suffolk—at privae sale any time before the first of March next, on reasonable terms: And should they, or any of them, be then unsold, they will be exposed to sale at public Auction that day, at said dwelling-house in King-street. The above being part of the estate of Joseph Dudley, late of Boston, Esq; deceased. Enquire of Thomas Fayerweather, Esq; his executor. Boston, January 16, 1768.

TO be sold, in the town of Oxford, in the county of Worcester, by Capt. Elijah Moore of said Oxford, a good FARM, containing about 300 acres of land, with a dwelling-house and a 50 foot barn standing thereon, within about a mile and a quarter of the meeting-house. Said farm consists of good mowing and ploughland, land and orcharding, and is mostly under improvement, can cut hay enough thereon to fill said barn, and has plenty of good ploughland. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the premisses and purchase the same, any time between this and the 22d day of March next, at private sale; and if not sold by that time, then the same will be sold at public vendue on Wednesday the 23d day of said March next, at the House of said Elijah Moore, in Oxford aforesaid, at Two of the clock afternoon, either in whole or in pieces, as shall then be agreed upon; and shall adjourn said sale from time to time until the whole of said farm is sold. Said farm is well wooded and watered, and lyeth adjoining on the country road through said Oxford.

Oxford, January 2, 1768.

WHEREAS *the Great and General Court past'd an Order of the* 29*th of* January 1762, *for assessing and levying a Tax of one penny per acre on all the unimproved Lands in the Town of Shutesbury, for the Term of* 7 *years, but which by a subsequent order of the* 19*th of January* 1764, *is restricted to* 4 *years only—And we the Subscribers pursuant to order of Court, having duly assessed and published said Tax for Year* 1765, *but sundry of the Proprietors or owners of Lands in said Shutesbury having neglected to pay the said assessment——These are therefore to notify such delinquent Persons, that unless they pay the said assessment, and the Charges, to Mr. John Barnard in said Shutesbury, their Lands or so much of them as will be sufficient to pay said Tax and Charges, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday the third Day of May next, at the House of Mr. Zacheus Crocker, Innholder in said Shutesbury; and so from Day to Day, to be continued by adjournment or adjournments; till the whole be sold that shall then remain unpaid. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of said Day.*

Shutesbury, Dec. 29. 1767. *Ebenezer Childs, John Barnard.* } *Assessors.*

THE *Proprietors of the Township granted to Mr.* Ebenezer Thorndike, *and others, lying and adjoining to the Estate of Mount-Desert or Union-River, are hereby Notified to pay the Taxes that have been Voted to be raised, viz. Thirty-six Shillings on each Right, to said* Ebenezer Thorndike, *Treasurer of said Township, in one Month from the Date hereof, or their Rights will be sold at a publick Vendue as the Law directs.*

Cape-Elizabeth, January 11, 1768. Ebenezer Thorndike, Nathaniel Jordan, Jun. Nathaniel Jones. } Committee.

ALL *Persons indebted to or have any Demands on the Estate of Captain* William Scott, *late of* Boston, *Mariner, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Dr.* James Lloyd, *Administrator on said Estate, in order to a Settlement.*

P. S. *If any Person has any Books or Effects belonging to said* Scott, *they are desired to return them to said Administrator.* Boston, January 9, 1768.

§.§ *To be sold by Mrs.* SARAH COMRIN, *a few Barrels of Newton Pipins.*

The Subscriber gives Notice that he has this Day opened a

WINE CELLAR,

Next above the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, where he has to sell the best Old Sterling MADEIRA, by the Grocc, Dozen or single Bottle; and all other Wines by the Quarter Cask, or any less Quantity, even to a single Quart——The Gentlemen of the Town, and all Masters of Vessels and Passengers that will favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Wines in its original Purity, and very cheap for Cash only. JOSEPH INGERSOL.

N. B. *Said* Ingersol *will be obliged to those Gentlemen who purchase Wine of him by the Bottle, that they would send him empty Bottles, for which a proper Allowance will be made.* *Jan.* 4. 1768.

ABOUT the End of *January* next, will be sold at Public Auction by BENJAMIN GERRISH, Esq; at *Halifax*, the under-mentioned Provisions and Spirits, *viz.*

Bread, about Thirty-six Thousand Pounds.		
Beef, ——	Four Thousand	} Pieces.
Pork, ——	Five Thousand seven Hundred	
Pease, ——	One Hundred and Sixty	} Bushels.
Oatmeal, ——	Two Thousand and Sixty	
Flour, ——	Two Thousand four Hundred	} Pounds.
Suet, ——	Five Hundred and Forty	
Oil, ——	Four Hundred	} Gallons.
Vinegar, ——	Two Hundred and Fifty	
Rum, (old Jamaica)	Twelve Hundred	} Gallons.
Brandy, (French)	One Thousand	

Together with the Cask, Iron Hoops, Bags, Oil Jarrs, &c. containing the said Provision.

Halifax, December 21, 1767.

To be Sold for Want of Employment,

A Likely, healthy Negro Woman, about 21 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, can do all Sorts of Houshold Work, and is a very good natur'd Creature; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

AS many Gentlemen are desirous that there should be a new Impression of the Dissenting Gentleman's Answer to the Rev. Mr. WHITE's Letters, such Persons as would encourage the Publication are requested to give in their Names to the Subscriber. J. CONDY.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has just received from England,

A General assortment of DRUGS

and MEDICINES, of the best Qualities, which he sells Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market. ——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL

TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobstruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Diforders of the Kidneys, Liver and Mesentery. It greatly serviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be used in the most violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increase the Discharge of Urine, it will not be advisable to use it in Cases where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Cases Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 10, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Cases, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occasion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been used with the greatest Success, and has produced surprizing Effects in a great Variety of Disorders; but as it is not known, at least not generally in this Country, and he designs not to impose on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boston*, who shall please to make Trial of it, shall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—— It will be sold at Two Pistareens a Bottle.

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